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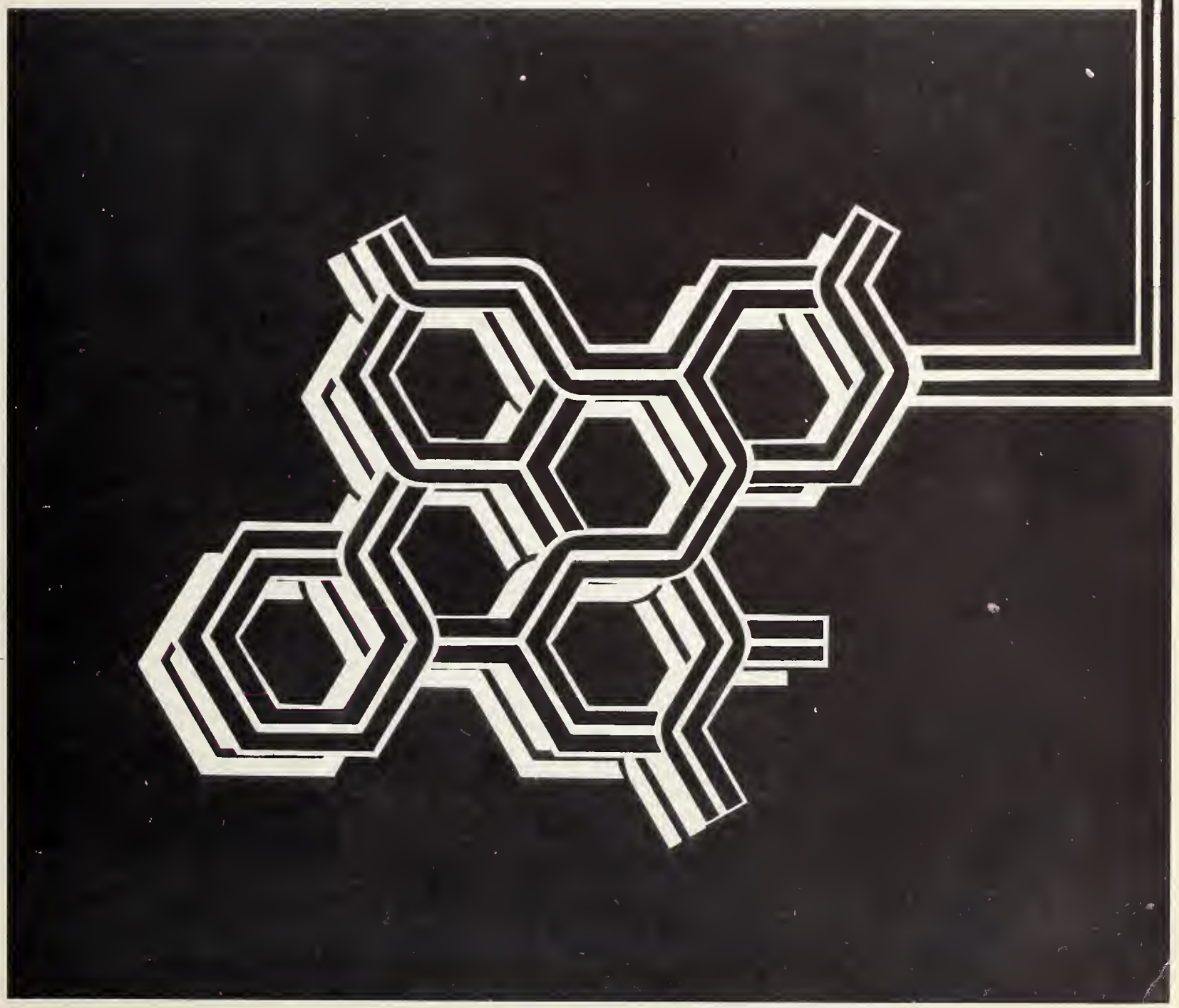
Massachusetts and the New England Regional Commission



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MASSACHUSETTS
AND THE
NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
FRANCIS W. SARGENT, GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE
DONALD R. DWIGHT, COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND PROGRAM COORDINATION
ROBERT H. MARDEN, DIRECTOR

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ALFRED C. HOLLAND, STATE PURCHASING AGENT

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Office of Planning and Program Coordination

Intergovernmental Affairs

George D. Randels	Senior Consultant
Michael Sharples	Senior Research Analyst
Margery L. Broomell	Research Assistant
Norma J. Harvey	Administrative Assistant
Joan McCarthy	Research Assistant
Billie B. Tate	Research Assistant

1. INTRODUCTION

A. THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

In 1965, Congress authorized a major new program for promoting the economic development of multistate regions which lag behind the Nation as a whole. Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act (P.L. 89-136, approved August 26, 1965) authorized the Secretary of Commerce to designate "economic development regions" within the United States and to invite the States wholly or partially located within such regions to establish regional commissions.

The basic premise of this program is that certain of the Nation's regions are faced with common economic problems which extend beyond State boundaries and, consequently, require regional solutions.

New England is the only economic development region in the United States which includes the entire area of each participating State. Other regions are comprised of only a part of each State. Thus far, five regions have been designated under Title V: New England, The Ozarks (Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma), The Upper Great Lakes (Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota), The Four Corners (Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah), and The Coastal Plains (North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia). The Appalachian Regional Commission was designated under separate legislation.

B. THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

Upon the request of the Governors of the New England States, the Secretary of Commerce, on March 2, 1966, designated

the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Maine as an "economic development region" and invited them to form a regional commission. The New England Regional Commission was formally established on March 20, 1967, when the Commission Members adopted a charter of organization and the bylaws necessary to initiate activities.

Based on suggestions from the six States and the results of studies and investigations conducted during the Commission's first two years of existance the New England Regional Commission has developed an action program aimed at influencing those functional areas which most affect regional growth. The Commission has developed this program through the establishment of advisory committees and continuing contacts with interested Federal, State and local officials and citizens.

The New England Regional Commission program is contained in the Regional Development Plan, approved by the Commission on July 10,1969. The plan contains an overview of the New England economy, a strategy for regional economic development, and the Commission's development objectives and five-year programs in the following functional areas: labor skills, education, health, housing, environmental management, recreation, energy and ocean resources, government services, industrial and commercial development, and transportation. The Commission cooperated with Federal agencies and numerous agencies in the six States in formulating the Plan.

Subsequent steps will involve close cooperation with Federal and State agencies to translate the program into specific action projects. The Plan calls for the expenditure of

APPROXIMATELY $120 MILLION IN ACTION PROGRAMS OVER THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD FROM 1970 TO 1975 AND FOR CONTINUED REVIEW AND UPDATING TO REFINE AND EXTEND THE PROGRAMS BEYOND 1975.

A DEFINITIVE STATEMENT OF COMMISSION POLICY ON ITS ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION, PROGRAMS, AND ACTIVITIES IS CONTAINED IN THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION CODE ADOPTED ON DECEMBER 13, 1968. THE CODE WILL BE REVISED FROM TIME TO TIME TO REFLECT CURRENT COMMISSION POLICY.

II. NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

A. MEMBERSHIP AND COMMISSION MEETINGS

The Regional Commissions are composed of a Federal Member (The Federal Co-chairman) and a member from each of the participating States. One State Member is elected each year to serve as the State Co-chairman.

In New England, the six governors have designated themselves as the State Members to the Commission. Currently serving as the State Members to the Commission are:

Honorable Francis W. Sargent, Governor of Massachusetts
Honorable Deane C. Davis, Governor of Vermont
Honorable Walter R. Peterson, Governor of New Hampshire
Honorable Frank Licht, Governor of Rhode Island
Honorable Kenneth M. Curtis, Governor of Maine
Honorable John N. Dempsey, Governor of Connecticut

Meetings of the Commission are held quarterly, generally in Boston. Major policy decisions are acted on by resolution, and minor decisions are passed by motion or unanimous agreement. Decisions of the Commission require the affirmative vote of the Federal Co-chairman and of a majority of the State Members.

The Federal Co-chairman represents the interests of the Federal government in all matters coming before the Commission, and serves as the link between Federal and State interests in regional economic development. On May 5, 1969, the Senate approved the President's appointment of Stewart Lamprey of Concord, New Hampshire as the Federal Co-chairman.

In 1967, Governor John Volpe of Massachusetts served as the Commission's first State Co-chairman. Governor King of New Hampshire took on this job in 1968, and Governor Curtis of Maine is the State Co-chairman this year.

Each State Member has appointed an Alternate to represent him in certain Commission activities. The Alternates meet regularly between Commission meetings with the Commission Staff in order to provide policy guidance on the development of the Commission's program.

The State Alternates to the Commission in 1969 are:

Massachusetts:	Robert H. Marden, Director. Office of Planning and Program Coordination, Executive Office for Administration and Finance
Connecticut:	Raymond Rosa, Director, Federal-State Relations
New Hampshire:	Alexander M. Taft, Coordinator of Federal Funds
Rhode Island:	Jack Thompson, Federal Coordinator, Office of the Governor
Vermont:	Elbert G. Moulton, Special Aide, Office of the Governor
Maine:	Walter E. Corey, Federal-State Coordinator, Governor's Office

B. MASSACHUSETTS: THE STATE ALTERNATE

Dr. Robert H. Marden, Governor Sargent's Alternate to the New England Regional Commission, is Director of the Massachusetts Office of Planning and Program Coordination (O.P.P.C.) of the Executive Office for Administration and Finance.

The O.P.P.C. began operations in the Fall of 1967. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the Urban Planning Assistance Program, is providing two-thirds of the estimated cost of its comprehensive State-wide planning operations, and the State provides the rest in the form of funds, facilities, and personnel. The aim of comprehensive planning is to provide an increasingly rational base for assisting the Commonwealth's Chief Executive and the General Court in their decision-making process relative to the current and future development of Massachusetts.

Within the Office of Planning, but funded under separate grants, are three independent planning groups concerned with health, mental retardation, and manpower. The Office of Planning has identified several areas of major concern and action, including the definition of State goals, objectives and programs; the coordination of State agencies; the modernization of State government; the improvement of budget processes; the development of a State land policy; and the development of a data and information system for the Commonwealth. With this as its program, it is only logical that the O.P.P.C. have as an additional responsibility

the supervision of the Commission programs in the State.

Mr. George D. Randels, O.P.P.C. Consultant for Inter-governmental Affairs and For Community and Urban Affairs, is Dr. Marden's assistant for all New England Regional Commission activities in the Commonwealth. He attends Commission meetings and generally examines Commission reports and proposals both to find ways to improve upon them and to see that they do not conflict with the interests of Massachusetts.

An annual grant to support public investment planning in the Commonwealth enables the Office of Planning and Program Coordination to maintain additional staff. This staff is primarily responsible for the Massachusetts Investment Plan and provides general assistance on all Commission functions within the State.

C. NERC STAFF STRUCTURE

The Commission Staff is headed by an Executive Director, appointed by the Commission. Mr. Richard E. Wright of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, has served in this position since September 14, 1968. Mr. Wright was formerly Assistant Director of Planning for the Commission.

The Commission Staff is a regional staff, whose employees are, by law, neither Federal nor State Employees. However, the Federal Co-chairman and his staff are Federal employees, and are compensated from Federal funds.

In September, 1969, the Commission staff was reorganized as outlined below. The re-division of staff by major functional

UNITS HAS ALLOWED FOR SPECIALIZATION OF EFFORT IN THOSE AREAS DETERMINED TO BE OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION. ALL OFFICES, EXCEPT FOR THE FEDERAL LIAISON OFFICE, ARE LOCATED AT 55 COURT STREET, BOSTON. THE ADDRESS OF THE FEDERAL LIAISON OFFICE IS 1140 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. SUITE 840, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CHIEF - RICHARD E. WRIGHT (8 MEMBERS)

COMPOSED OF SUCH ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL, FINANCIAL, AND OTHER GENERAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL AS MAY BE REQUIRED FOR THE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF PLANNING: CHIEF - DONALD SKINNER (4 MEMBERS)

TO ESTABLISH AN OVERALL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK OF NEEDS AND DIRECTION FOR COMMISSION ACTIVITIES, TO ENSURE THAT SUCH A FRAMWORK IS EFFECTIVELY TRANSLATED INTO COMMISSION POLICY AND PROGRAMS, AND TO SUPPORT IMPROVED QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES IN NEW ENGLAND.

OFFICE OF HUMAN RESOURCES: CHIEF - RICHARD JOHNSON (6 MEMBERS)

RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING HEALTH, EDUCATION, HOUSING, MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN THE REGION'S HUMAN RESOURCES.

OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS: CHIEF - RICHARD WESTON (4 MEMBERS)

RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE REGION'S ENVIRONMENT.

OFFICE OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: CHIEF - JACK CAIRL (4 MEMBERS)

RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING PROGRAMS IN THE FIELDS OF REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION, RECREATION, ENERGY, OCEAN RESOURCES AND SPECIFIC PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO ASSIST NEW ENGLAND INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE TO BE MORE COMPETITIVE IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS AND TO MAKE OUTLYING PARTS OF NEW ENGLAND MORE ATTRACTIVE FOR LOCATIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GROWTH.

FEDERAL LIAISON OFFICE: (5 MEMBERS)

RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING CONTINUING LIAISON WITH FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OTHER REGIONAL COMMISSIONS, AND THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUIRING FOR COMMISSION USE ACCURATE INFORMATION CONCERNING FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION.

III. NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

A. STATE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING

To enable each State to establish overall goals and objectives for economic and social development, the Commission provides funds for the development of a State public investment plan. Each State's plan establishes priorities for the investment of public funds and identifies programs to meet their goals and objectives.

Planning grants are made to the States on an annual basis. In FY 1968, each State concentrated on the initial definition of economic development priorities, and the development of a strategy for future public investment planning activities. Grants made in FY 1969 allowed the States to produce a more comprehensive Public Investment Plan, based on earlier findings. Efforts in the future will be directed toward a continual refinement and updating of these studies.

In FY 1968, the Commission budgeted $226,750 for public investment planning activities, of which $47,593 went directly to Massachusetts. Additional funding was made available by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In fulfillment of the contract drawn up between the Commission and the Massachusetts Executive Office for Administration and Finance, Office of Planning and Program Coordination, five major reports were produced. They are as follows:

(A) <u>A Progress Report on Substate Regionalization in Massachusetts</u>.

Fundamental to any reasonable definition of a Public

Investment Plan is the formulation of subregions of the State so that public expenditures can be properly distributed in the form of services and facilities to the citizens of the Commonwealth. It was therefore necessary for the Commonwealth to begin an in-depth reevaluation of its subregionalization process and establish uniform, multi-purpose regions in order to expedite and enhance the quality of human services delivered to the people of the Commonwealth. This is an initial step toward effective decentralization of the State so that the present inefficiencies of large-scale governmental structure can be eliminated.

Substate Regionalization in Massachusetts describes some initial successes in establishing such multi-purpose regions and areas for Massachusetts, and provides the basis for Administrative Bulletin No. 65, Uniform Geographic Areas for State Administration and Provision of Services.

(B) Needs and Resources of Massachusetts

This is a study of the problems and potentials of the Commonwealth by region, as identified by the various regional planning commissions. The report is divided into twelve regional profiles, each presenting the economic picture of the area and including some indication of the needs and resources in such fields as transportation, environmental development, health, social welfare, education and community development.

The procedure utilized by the OPPC staff was to forward a model report suggesting the form of the response expected to

THE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCIES. THE AGENCIES ADAPTED THIS SUGGESTED FORM TO MEET THEIR OWN REQUIREMENTS. THIS APPROACH HAS HOPEFULLY BEGUN WHAT WILL BE A CONTINUING INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS BETWEEN THE STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING GROUPS.

(C) Profile and Analysis of Economic Data for Massachusetts

THIS REPORT PRESENTS A PICTURE OF THE MOST RECENT ECONOMIC TRENDS IN MASSACHUSETTS AS SHOWN BY DATA PUBLISHED BY STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES. IN ADDITION, IT PROVIDES A DISCUSSION OF THE VARIOUS REGIONAL GROWTH THEORIES AND SUMMARIZES RECENT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PROJECTIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH STUDIES.

IT WAS ANTICIPATED THAT THIS STUDY MIGHT PROVIDE US WITH A SIGNIFICANT INPUT TOWARD THE FORMULATION OF A PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE COMMONWEALTH, INCLUDING A DETERMINATION OF THOSE REGIONAL AREAS AND INDUSTRY GROUPS HAVING THE GREATEST PROSPECTS FOR EXPANSION. HOWEVER, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THE THEORY OF GROWTH POINTS HAS NEVER BEEN TESTED ADEQUATELY ON A NATIONAL BASIS, NOR WAS SUFFICIENT DATA AVAILABLE FOR MASSACHUSETTS TO USE THE GROWTH POINT TECHNIQUE. AS FINALLY ACCEPTED, THE REPORT DISCUSSES THREE MAJOR AREAS: A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO PUBLIC INVESTMENT AND ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF EVALUATING ITS EFFECTIVENESS; A SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO THE DEFINITION OF A REGION AND THE PROCESSES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH; AND FINALLY, A DISCUSSION OF HISTORIC INDUSTRY TRENDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

The recommendations of this report relative to the need for better regional economic data suggest the desirability of centralizing statistical services in the Commonwealth.

D. A Preliminary Inventory of Goals for Massachusetts

This report is the combined work of all the functional specialists within the Office of Planning. Each compiled an inventory of goals for his functional area, and the culminating report will serve as a basis for discussion for a future list of specific objectives for the Commonwealth. Such an outline will aid planners and other governmental personnel in their selection of project priorities.

E. Discussion Goals for Transportation: A Preliminary Report

This report provides the basis for a discussion and formulation of goals for transportation in Massachusetts. It does not reflect the Commonwealth's official policies in this area.

The consultant made a survey of the substate regional planning agencies regarding how they view their needs, present projects, and goals in this functional area. He then pulled this information together into a comprehensive report on transportation in the State.

Drafts of applicable portions of this study have been sent to each regional agency for its review and comment. Their remarks will be incorporated into the final report.

Goals for Transportation has been reviewed by the Governor's Advisory Council on Transportation and is now being revised in light of remarks made by members of that group.

At its June 1968 meeting, the Commission authorized an expanded second year public investment planning program and the expenditure of $347,000 for this activity. Each State received an additional $20,000 over the previous year's allocation to finance professional staff assistance for the State Alternate. The Staff Assistant is responsible for assuring the proper development of the State plan. He is also responsible for providing continuing liaison between the Alternate, State departments and agencies, and the Commission Staff in order to facilitate the development planning process. Massachusetts was thus awarded $67,593 for this phase of its public investment planning activities.

In fulfillment of this second annual contract, the Office of Planning and Program Coordination submitted a draft report, entitled A Public Investment Plan for Massachusetts, to the Commission in June, 1969. NERC reviewed the report over the summer and returned it to the planning office for revision and publication.

Although the public investment plans of each of the New England States vary considerably according to level of planning ability and preference of planning systems, the Commission has developed a general format for present and future plans. Each public investment plan contains a basic statistical section, including a general overview of the State resources. This section will remain basically uniform from year to year except for necessary updating. A more

DIVERSIFIED APPROACH IS EXPECTED FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN AS EACH STATE IDENTIFIES ITS PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDS PROGRAMS TO FULFILL STATE NEEDS.

A PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN FOR MASSACHUSETTS CONTAINS BASIC STATISTICS FOR THE STATE AS A WHOLE, AND FOR EACH OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S THIRTEEN SUBREGIONS. IN ADDITION, SHORT PROFILES OF THE SUBREGIONS' NEEDS AND RESOURCES ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT.

IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE PLAN, SELECTED SEGMENTS OF THE STATE'S ECONOMY ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL. THE PLAN LOOKS AT BOTH TWO SPECIFIC STATE-WIDE PROBLEMS (HOUSING AND MAN-POWER) AND AT THE PROBLEMS OF TWO VERY DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHIC SUB-AREAS WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH (ROXBURY-NO. DORCHESTER AND BERKSHIRE COUNTY).

AN EXPERIMENT WAS CONDUCTED IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY TO TEST THE PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING THEORIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH. THE COMMONWEALTH EXECUTED A SUB-CONTRACT WITH PLANNING PERSONNEL OF THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION. $15,000 WAS GRANTED TO THE BERKSHIRE PLANNERS TO PRODUCE A PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE COUNTY. THIS PLAN WAS PUBLISHED AS A SEPARATE REPORT, AND A SUMMARY OF THE PLAN WAS INCLUDED IN THE STATE'S PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN.

IN ADDITION, THE COMMONWEALTH'S SHARE OF THE COMMISSION'S SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT FUNDS WAS USED IN THE COUNTY TO FINANCE HIGH PRIORITY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED IN THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN, THEREFORE DEMONSTRATING THAT THE PLAN WAS A USEFUL TOOL IN DETERMINING SUCH INVESTMENTS. THE BERKSHIRE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN THUS DEMONSTRATED, ON A SMALL SCALE, THE PRINCIPLES OF STATE-WIDE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING.

Cycle III public investment planning will have to extend and refine the activities that have been undertaken to date. To do this, a contract for $68,805 has been drawn up between the Office of Planning and Program Coordination and the Commission. This year, and in each of the coming years, the economic data will need to be up-dated and data gaps will have to be filled as additional statistics are made available. In addition, activities over the past two years have pointed to desirable elements which should be included in the public investment plans but were not originally considered. For example, many States have included an analysis of their fiscal budget in the Plan, and the Commonwealth will include this next year.

Time and funds limited the scope of the sections dealing with specific geographic and functional areas within the State. Obviously there are many areas which deserve equal treatment, and future public investment planning will include an expanded list of such studies.

Cycle IV of the State public invesment planning program will allow the States to investigate specifically those areas where immediate public investment is most needed to promote the State's economic development. The contract for this phase of the planning activity will be broad enough to permit the States to do whatever they feel will contribute most to the development of their planning process. Massachusetts anticipates using this money to undertake a study of the needs of urban centers of varying sizes throughout the State.

The aim, as in previous reports, would be to identify areas where money invested would result in the greatest economic development.

The definition and completion of such work on the Massachusetts Public Investment Plan is being closely coordinated with the state-wide economic planning of the Department of Commerce and Development, Carroll Sheehan, the executives of the Board of Economic Advisors, and other relevant State agencies.

B. RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS (TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS)

To carry out the Commission's functions, Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act provides the Commission with Federal funds for planning, research, and demonstration activities. *

1. REGIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Commission must have an up-to-date and thorough understanding of the economic and social characteristics of the New England Region. Its research program is designed to provide the periodic information and analysis necessary to facilitate decision-making by those who commit public funds.

Research studies launched by the Commission in 1967 consisted of two types: a general assessment of the region's economy and a more specific set of analyses of selected functional problem areas. Seven reports were prepared by private consultants under the direction of the Commission Staff. While the recommendations of the consultants do not represent official Commission policy, these reports have provided the Commission with a solid base of valuable information and in many cases have been used to suggest and support the Commission's legislative proposals. The seven reports in order of publication are:

(1) <u>New England: An Economic Analysis</u>

This study, prepared for the New England Regional Commission by Arthur D. Little of Boston, makes a critical analysis of the

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* See Appendix I for complete list and cost of progrms below.

PERFORMANCE OF THE NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY AND PROVIDES COMPREHENSIVE CURRENT DATA FOR ANALYZING SPECIFIC PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE ECONOMY. MORE THAN TWENTY KEY INDUSTRY CATEGORIES, REPRESENTING 70 PERCENT OF THE VALUE ADDED BY NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS, ARE EXAMINED. THIS STUDY HIGHLIGHTS THE REGION'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN SKILLED MANPOWER, AND SUGGEST THAT THE COMMISSION CONCENTRATE ON FINDING BETTER WAYS TO INVEST IN HUMAN RESOURCES. THE STUDY ALSO EXAMINES THE IMPACT OF DEFENSE SPENDING ON THE REGION'S ECONOMY, AND CONCLUDES THAT, IN GENERAL, THE REGION WILL NOT EXPERIENCE A SERIOUS DECLINE AS A RESULT OF A VIETNAM CUTBACK.

(2) REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION NEEDS

THIS REPORT, UNDERTAKEN BY THE SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH CORPORATION OF CAMBRIDGE, IDENTIFIES THE SHORT- AND LONG-RANGE RAIL, HIGHWAY, AIR, AND WATER TRANSPORTATION NEEDS OF THE REGION. IT REVIEWS VARIOUS TRANSPORTATION MODES IN TERMS OF LOCATION, CAPACITIES, AND COSTS, AND MAKES A SERIES OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THOSE AREAS WHERE GOVERNMENTAL ACTION IS DESIRABLE TO BRINC ABOUT A FULLY COORDINATED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FOR NEW ENGLAND.

(3) PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION BY ROBERT R. NATHAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED, THIS REPORT IS CONCERNED WITH THE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ENGLAND'S RECREATIONAL RESOURCES. IT NOT ONLY MAKES RECOMMENDATION FOR REGIONAL ACTION, BUT ATTEMPTS TO COMMUNICATE THE URGENCY OF THE NEED FOR SUCH ACTION.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DIRECTED AT FOUR ASPECTS OF RECREATION AND TOURIST DEVELOPMENT: OPEN SPACE PROTECTION; HISTORIC BUILDING PRESERVATION; ARTS DEVELOPMENT; AND REGIONAL TOURIST INFORMATION. IN ALL FOUR FIELDS, THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION CAN PLAY A DECISIVE ROLE IN PROMOTING ACTIONS WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD NOT BE FORTHCOMING.

RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW ENGLAND TRUST TO PROMOTE OPEN SPACE PROTECTION AND HISTORIC BUILDING PERSERVATION IN THE REGION, A NEW ENGLAND ARTS COMMISSION WHICH, AS ONE OF ITS DUTIES, WOULD DIRECT A REGIONAL ARTS PROGRAM, AND A NEW ENGLAND RECREATION AND TOURIST INFORMATION SERVICE TO PUBLISH MATERIALS AND MAKE AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON THE AREA.

(4) DEVELOPING MARINE INDUSTRIES

THIS STUDY, UNDERTAKEN BY NATHAN ASSOCIATES, IDENTIFIES THE PAST, PRESENT, AND POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE FULL SPECTRUM OF MARINE INDUSTRIES ON THE REGION'S ECONOMY, AND THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF INTERNAL ADJUSTMENTS WHICH THESE INDUSTRIES ARE UNDERGOING. IT RECOMMENDS PUBLIC POLICIES TO FOSTER THE GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRIES AND TO ESTABLISH SPECIFIC GOALS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC INVESTMENTS TO SUPPLEMENT PRIVATE EFFORTS IN THE

FOLLOWING AREAS: COMMERCIAL FISHING (INCLUDING FISH PROCESSING), MARINE TRANSPORTATION (INCLUDING BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDING), OCEANOGRAPHICS, AND MARINE RECREATION.

(5) Expanding the Region's Foreign Trade

THIS STUDY, UNDERTAKEN BY THE NEW ENGLAND ECONOMIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION, EVALUATES FOREIGN TRADE TRENDS AND NATIONAL POLICY AS THEY AFFECT THE NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY. IT CONTAINS A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE DATA FOR 1960, 1963, AND 1966, AND IDENTIFIES INDUSTRY AND STATE CONCENTRATIONS OF FOREIGN TRADE ACTIVITY. THE STUDY RECOMMENDS GREATER REGIONAL COORDINATION IN PROMOTING EXPORTS.

(6) The Cultivation of Human Resources in New England

PREPARED BY ROBERT R. NATHAN ASSOCIATES OF WASHINGTON, D. C., THIS STUDY WILL PROVIDE AN ANALYTICAL BASIS FOR DEVELOPING INVESTMENT CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES TO MAXIMIZE THE REGION'S INVESTMENT IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING FACILITIES. THE STUDY IDENTIFIES SIGNIFICANT TRENDS IN THE REGION'S LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION, DISTRIBUTION, EMPLOYMENT, AND PRODUCTIVITY, AND PROVIDES MEASURES OF TECHNICAL AND SKILLED MANPOWER SUPPLY AND FUTURE DEMAND.

(7) Economic Impact of Environmental Management and Control in New England

THIS STUDY, BEING PREPARED BY CHARLES RIVER ASSOCIATES, INC. OF CAMBRIDGE, ANALYZES THE REGION'S POLLUTION PROBLEMS, EMPHASIZING ECONOMIC IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS. IT EXAMINES BOTH THE COSTS AND BENEFITS TO THE REGION OF INSTITUTING EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS AND THE IMPACT OF POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROGRAMS ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

ADDITONAL REPORTS HAVE BEEN INITIATED IN THE PAST YEAR. THE FIRST OF THESE TO BE PUBLISHED IS A STUDY OF THE Feasibility of Ultra-High Speed Rail Service, Boston-New York BY SYSTEMS ANALYSIS RESEARCH CORPORATION AND THOMAS K. DYER, INC. ITS PURPOSE IS TO EXAMINE POSSIBILITIES OF ALLEVIATING THE REGION'S MOST PRESSING TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ULTRA-HIGH SPEED RAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

SEVEN ADDITIONAL REPORTS ARE OUT UNDER CONTRACT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

(1) Education for Public Service

Discusses methods of improving the quality of state governmental manpower and includes a study of the possibility of establishing a Public Service Academy in the region. (draft submitted).

(2) Health Care in the Northern Counties of New Hampshire and Vermont

Investigates ways for regional cooperation in the delivery of health services. (draft submitted)

(3) Decentralization and a Balanced Ecology in New England

Assessment of development potentials in the region's rural areas, particularly in the context of interactions with the region's urban problems. (draft submitted)

(4) A study of methods of reducing the region's high power rates and improving the efficiency of the generation and distribution complex has been started just recently.

(5) A study of an expanded economic data base for regional, state and local government units is in the early stages of preparation.

(6) The most recent study to be initiated is a study of the housing needs in the region with an evaluation of the role the Commission can play in meeting the housing problems identified.

(7) Service Industry Study. The purpose of this study is to increase understanding of the manner in which the rapid growth of service industries in New England might be directed into the lesser developed areas of the region. In addition, the study will formulate programs, particularly manpower training activities which will capitalize on this potential source of economic growth.

2. REGIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

The Commission has, through its demonstration programs, been actively involved in projects designed to promote the region's economic development. It is the aim of the Commission that these projects not be ends in themselves, but that they

BE A BEGINNING OF A CONTINUING PROGRAM WHICH WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT UPON NEW ENGLAND.

(1) REGIONAL STATISTICS AND INFORMATION PROGRAMS

THE COMMISSION IS SPONSORING SEVERAL ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO AUGMENT THE AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY OF STATISTICAL DATA PERTAINING TO THE REGION AS A WHOLE, RATHER THAN TO A PARTICULAR STATE OR SUB-STATE REGION ONLY. A GROWING NEED FOR AREA-WIDE DATA IRRESPECTIVE OF STATE-LOCAL POLITICAL BOUNDARIES AND THE NEED FOR AN ECONOMIC APPROACH TO SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES ARE TWO OF THE FACTORS WHICH NECESSITATE A UNIFORM PLAN FOR ASSIMILATING AND PRESENTING VITAL RECORDS FOR THE REGION.

(2) THE COMMISSION HAS ALLOCATED $35,000 FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL REGIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS, AS ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

THIS REGIONAL FACILITY WILL PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE DATA ON POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS, HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES, HEALTH MANPOWER AND INFORMATION RELATING TO HEALTH CONDITIONS AND HAZARDS THROUGHOUT THE REGION.

(3) OTHER HEALTH RELATED PROJECTS

THE COMMISSION HAS PROVIDED $35,000 TO FINANCE A REGION-WIDE HEALTH MANPOWER DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRESIDENT'S TEST PROGRAM FOR JOB DEVELOPMENT. THE TEST PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP IMMEDIATE JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED IN THE NATION'S GHETTO AREAS.

Working with the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor and the Training Center for Comprehensive Care at Lemuel Shattuck Hospital in Boston, the Commission is training urgently needed personnel and developing new techniques (including the development of new curricula) for training low-income and unemployed citizens for sub-professional occupations in health and medical services (such as nurses' aides, home health aides, physical therapists' assistants, and clerical workers). At the same time, 100 unemployed are being trained to fill immediate vacancies in sub-professional health jobs in Boston area hospitals.

(4) Regional Housing Needs

As noted above, the Commission is developing a study of regional housing needs. In addition, the Commission is carrying on a series of research and demonstration projects in the fields of housing construction and housing for low- and moderate-income families. The projects (financed under Commission grants totalling $125,000) are as follows:

(A) Cold weather construction survey - Maine

(B) Evaluation of low-cost housing construction techniques - Connecticut

(C) Non-profit housing corporation (rural) Vermont

(D) Non-profit housing corporation (urban) Rhode Island

(5) Income Maintenance Study

In Vermont, the Commission has granted $16,500 to allow for the completion of a feasibility study of an Income

Maintenance Plan and to prepare applications aiming toward a statewide test or demonstration project involving such a plan.

(6) Nichols College, Dudley, Massachusetts

The Commission granted $3,500 to the Bureau of Business and Economic Research of Nichols College in Dudley, Massachusetts for a study of the impact of the secondary road system in a tri-state area on local economic development.

3. REGIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS FY 1970

In FY 1970 the Commission is taking steps to test findings from prior year regional studies through the support of small demonstration and training programs. These efforts are first steps toward the more ambitious programs which are planned for FY 1971.

Projects planned for this year are scattered throughout the region. Each has been designed to have maximum impact upon the region as a whole; and to benefit not only the area in which it is located, but all of New England. A few of the projects now getting underway or in the plans for this year are listed below.

(1) North Country Health Demonstration. A small demonstration in the North Country to test certain techniques in delivery of health services in a sparsely settled area. Strong local support was one of the criteria which led to the development of this program. ($30,000)

(2) Connecticut Valley Compact. A study of this region, financed by the Commission, will serve as a demonstration of the way by which comprehensive health services can be delivered effectively and economically to a number of small urban areas which provide the central point for delivery of these services. ($35,000)

(3) Ripton Environmental Management Center. This project has the task of bringing environmental considerations into the school curricula and of preparing teachers to teach environmental concern. ($90,000)

(4) Coordinated Environmental Management. A pilot project on the New England coast has been suggested as a starting point. ($30,000)

(5) Drugs. The Commission is now working in coordination with the State Alternates to develop a program for treating the problem of drug addiction in the region ($50,000)

(6) Urban Health Project and Pre-paid Group Practices. An objective review of urban health projects to determine a worthwhile program support in the future. ($25,000)

(7) Forest Products. A study, promoted by the New England Technical Action Panel (TAP), of the potential plywood industry in Southern New England. The study will determine sites where softwood plywood mills might be located in the region. There is a possibility that a mill might be located in the vicinity of the Berkshires in Western Massachusetts. ($10,000)

(8) Regional Data Bank. Uniform collection of information for all New England States. ($10,000)

(9) Public Service Internship. A public internship pro-

GRAM TO BRING ACADEMICIANS INTO STATE GOVERNMENT. THIS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE COMMISSION'S STUDY OF MANPOWER AND TRAINING NEEDS OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN NEW ENGLAND. ($20,000)

(10) CITIZENS UNITED RENEWAL ENTERPRISE (CURE), PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. FUNDING TO EMPLOY A TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND TO MEET OTHER OPERATING COSTS IN CONNECTION WITH A PROGRAM OF WORKING WITH NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW HOUSING OR THE REHABILITATION OF EXISTING HOUSING AND DETERIORATING NEIGHBORHOODS FOR FAMILIES OF LOW AND MODERATE INCOME. ($25,000)

4. STATE RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

IN JANUARY, 1968, THE COMMISSION ALLOCATED $25,000 IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS TO THE STATES FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN PROBLEM AREAS IMPORTANT TO THE STATES. ELEVEN GRANTS WERE APPROVED. THESE FUNDS WERE USED BY THE STATES TO FINANCE PROJECTS AFFECTING MANPOWER, STATE GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT, EDUCATION AND OTHER MAJOR AREAS OF CONCERN. MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVED TWO GRANTS:

$20,000 TO ANALYZE THE STATE'S SECTORAL ECONOMIES AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS. THIS STUDY IS BEING DONE BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT.

$30,000 FOR AN ANALYSIS OF NEEDED TOURIST DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES IN THE STATE. THIS, TOO, IS BEING DONE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT.

C. SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT PROGRAM

The Commission's Supplemental Grant Program was established to assist State and Local Governmental bodies which, because of economic circumstances, are unable to supply the full local matching share required under Federal grant-in-aid programs. Projects must be consistent with priorities established in State public investment plans on file with the Commission, and meet financial need criteria established by the States.

The Commission may supplement (up to a maximum of 80 percent) the Federal share of projects involving land acquisition, construction, and the equipping of facilities. By raising the Federal share of an eligible project's cost to 80 percent, the community involved becomes better able to use Federal programs through a reduced local contribution.

1. Fiscal Year 1968

In FY 1968, two projects within the Commonwealth were approved by the Commission for the Commission's Title I supplemental grant funds:

(A) North Terminal Bulkhead Project, New Bedford.

In June, 1968, the Commission approved a $210,000 grant to New Bedford for their industrial development project. The project involves the construction of: 1000 feet of bulkhead and relieving platform; the dredging of a 22 acre maneuvering basin to the depth of 32 feet; the filling in of 19 acres of

LAND BEHIND THE BULKHEAD; THE CONSTRUCTION OF ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE ACCESS ROADS; AND THE EXTENSION AND PROVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITY SYSTEMS (I.E. STORM AND SANITARY SEWERS, AND WATER).

APPROXIMATELY 15 ACRES OF THE RECLAIMED LAND WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BY INDUSTRIES THAT REQUIRE A DEEP DRAFT HARBOR FOR SHIPPING, RECEIVING, OR PROCESSING THEIR COMMODITIES. THE REMAINING FOUR ACRES OF RECLAIMED LAND WILL BE DEVOTED TO PUBLIC ACCESS ROADS AND WAYS TO AND ALONG THE BULKHEAD. WHEN COMPLETED, THE PROJECT AREA WILL BE SERVED WITH ALL NECESSARY UTILITIES AND WILL BE ACCESSIBLE BY RAIL, WATER, AND HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

THE BASIC FEDERAL GRANT OF $2,902,000 HAS BEEN MADE BY THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. THE CITY IS PROVIDING AN ADDITIONAL $2,777,000. THE TOTAL COST OF THIS PROJECT IS ESTIMATED AT $5,889,000.

THE NORTH TERMINAL BULKHEAD PROJECT REPRESENTS ANOTHER STEP IN NEW BEDFORD'S CONTINUING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE AREA BY IMPROVING AND CREATING PUBLIC FACILITIES AND THUS MAKING THE CITY A MORE ATTRACTIVE LOCATION FOR INDUSTRY. THE PROJECT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT IN THIS PROCESS BECAUSE IT WILL PROVIDE THE PUBLIC FACILITIES AND RECLAIMED LAND NECESSARY TO ENABLE PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO CREATE NEW PLANTS OFFERING EMPLOYMENT TO RESIDENTS IN THE GREATER NEW BEDFORD AREA.

(B) The City of Gloucester.

The Commission approved a grant of $210,000 to the City of Gloucester for the construction of two water filtration plants and a water transmission line. The grant supplements a basic grant of $1,500,000 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and a second grant of $1,280,820 made just last December by the EDA. The City has also received written permission from the Emergency Finance Board for a bond of $3,400,000.

The City of Gloucester is a designated "redevelopment area" with an unemployment rate of 9.7 percent (1967). The geographic location of Gloucester places it in a specific disadvantage in the attraction of any major industry. However, several important and relatively large industries have made inquiries as to the availability of industrial sites.

One of their primary questions is the availability of good water. In the past decade, Gloucester has suffered from severe water shortages during the summer months, and in 1965 water had to be brought to the City from outside sources.

If Gloucester is to attract new industry, and thus provide greater employment opportunities for its people, it must provide a quantity and a quality of water to meet the needs of industry and provide a chemically and bacterially suitable water supply.

Gloucester's principal industry is fishing and fish processing. The processing industries require large amounts of colorless and odorless water, which is of a low chlorine content. In order to take advantage and develop its primary

natural resource, it is of the utmost importance that the City improve its water supply.

2. Fiscal Year 1969

In FY 1968, the Commission's Title I supplemental grant funds were limited to designated Economic Development Areas. This restriction does not apply to the current Title V program.

The Secretary of Commerce allocated $2.77 million to the Commission for its FY 1969 supplemental grant program. It was recommended that the money be used principally for projects involving water quality control and education and training facilities.

The Commission funds were distributed as follows:

$650,000 was reserved for projects of regionwide significance;

$56,400 went to help finance a water facility in St. Albans, Vermont;

$2,063,600 was distributed among the States according to percentages based upon population, number of local governmental units served, and recent unemployment rate. Massachusetts received 21.5 percent of this money.

(A) Regional Supplemental Grants

Rhode Island College received $125,000 to complete the construction of a Professional Studies Center. The Center is designed as an innovative facility for educating teachers and undergraduates in modern teaching methods and theory. Rhode Island College intends to make this service available to all New England States.

The University of Connecticut received $500,000 of regional supplemental grant funds to supply capital equipment for the new Institute of Materials Science. This institute is a resource of regionwide significance which will significantly strengthen the region's manufacturing base in the growing durable-goods sector.

It will permit enlargement of graduate academic programs in materials sciences and coordinate the academic departments concerned. It will also serve as a focal point for the administration of research carried on by visiting the resident professors and their graduate students.

The New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission received $25,000 to rehabilitate and modify the buildings at Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute, South Portland, Maine. These buildings are to be converted into dormitories and classrooms for use in the Waste Water Treatment Plant Operators Training Program. This program, sponsored by the NEIWPCC, will provide academic, vocational and technical instruction to trainees from all the New England States.

(B) Massachusetts Supplemental Grants

The Massachusetts share of the supplemental grant funds ($444,520) was allocated to projects located in Berkshire County which the Berkshire County Regional Planning Commission determined were vital to the economic development of the area. As part of this program, the regional planning group prepared a Public Investment Plan for the area, which was incorporated

IN THE PLAN FOR THE COMMONWEALTH AS A WHOLE. THIS PROGRAM WAS TO TEST THE PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING ON A SMALL, MANAGEABLE SCALE. THIS CONCENTRATED ALLOCATION SHOULD PROVIDE FOR A MORE ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF A GRANT PROGRAM.

BERKSHIRE COMMUNITY COLLEGE OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVED A GRANT OF $186,500 TO ENABLE THIS INSTITUTION TO ESTABLISH A COMPUTER CENTER. THE CENTER WILL PROVIDE STUDENTS AT THE COLLEGE AND EIGHT PARTICIPATING HIGH SCHOOLS, OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND LANGUAGE. THE PROJECT INVOLVES PRUCHASE OF TWO COMPUTERS AND ACCESSORY EQUIPMENT. ONE COMPUTER WILL BE CONNECTED TO TERMINALS LOCATED AT HIGH SCHOOLS AROUND THE COUNTY, AND THE OTHER WILL BE USED TO TRAIN VOCATIONAL STUDENTS IN ACTUAL OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE OF THE COMPUTER.

THE COLLEGE WAS ALSO GRANTED $257,960 TO HELP ESTABLISH A CENTER FOR OUTDOOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. THIS PROGRAM WILL HELP FILL THE NEED IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF COUNTY RESIDENTS, AND DIRECT THIS TRAINING EFFORT TOWARDS THE POTENTIALLY VITAL INDUSTRY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AND TOURISM. BERKSHIRE COMMUNITY COLLEGE HAS RECOGNIZED THE VALUE OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE FACT THAT THIS ENDOWMENT IS AT THE PRESENT NOT BEING PROPERLY OR EXTENSIVELY UTILIZED. PLANNING OF THE TYPE WHICH IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE AND UTILIZE THESE RESOURCES WILL BE TAUGHT THROUGH A TWO-YEAR PROGRAM FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS AND SPECIFIC VOCATIONAL RE-TRAINING

IN RELATED FIELDS WILL BE OFFERED TO ADULTS. OFFERING THIS EDUCATION TO LOCAL RESIDENTS WILL GIVE THESE PEOPLE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE A PART IN THE PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THEIR OWN ENVIRONMENT.

3. Fiscal Year 1970

For the Fiscal Year, July 1, 1969 - June 30, 1970, the Commission is budgeted to disburse $3.6 million in supplemental grants throughout New England. The Commission has voted to reserve $1.8 million for projects of regionwide significance, and has allocated $1.8 million among the States. Massachusetts will receive $387,000 or 21.5% of the State's supplemental funds.

There are at present several applications from different areas within Massachusetts being considered for supplemental funding by the Commonwealth. The type of projects under consideration range from industrial development facilities to manpower training programs. In addition, application for regional supplemental funds will be made on behalf of a regional training facility for dental health.

Present Commission plans call for the supplemental grant program to be phased out at the end of FY 1970. Beginning in FY 1971, the Commission will receive all its funds in the form of a block grant.

D. FUTURE PROGRAMS

The future New England Regional Commission program is composed of nineteen proposals which have been introduced to Congress for its consideration. To the maximum extent practicable, each of these programs will be administered by existing Federal, State and local agencies.

The descriptions of the program proposals which follow are the combined efforts of the Commission's original official statement attached to Resolution No. 37 and the outcome of meetings held during 1969 with relevant State and private agencies to further develop and refine the original proposals.

Personnel from State and private agencies and concerned private citizens were invited to a series of meetings held at the Commission offices. The purpose of these meetings was to have persons in areas concerned with the proposals voice their comments, suggestions and criticisms in a specific manner in order to further define the proposals. Their experience was incorporated into these proposals. There are further meetings planned in the coming year so that the proposals may be kept up to date.

Based upon the outcome of these meetings, and with the help of the NERC staff and approval of the Alternates, relative priorities in terms of need and feasibility were placed on the nineteen items. These priorities remain flexible. The Commission expects to receive from the Department

of Commerce over $20 million in FY 1971 to be used to convert these proposals into action programs.

Description of Programs: (High priority)

1. Establishment and Supplementation of Comprehensive Environmental Controls

The need to strengthen the ability of the States to implement land use plans and the necessity for achieving both public and private cooperation in land use planning and control has become critical in recent years. Public Investment Plans and Commission studies clearly indicate that in the future, land itself will be a scarce resource. A minimal amount of money spent on this program now may very well have a future impact far in excess of its cost. There, the Commission recommends the making of grants to States to establish comprehensive environmental control policies and to develop methods of implementing those policies at local governmental levels. Under the Commission's grant program, States would establish desirable goals and standards for the environmental surroundings of urban, suburban, and rural communities (such as clean air and water, adequate open space land, and desirable patterns of industrial, commercial, and residential development), and develop strategies and procedures for fulfilling State requirements for growth in a manner designed to preserve and enhance the quality of the State's natural environment. The States would also develop effective control and enforcement techniques for preserving and enhancing the natural environment by the use of State zoning laws, tax incentives, and regulatory powers. Cost: FY 1971, $1 million

2. Demonstration of the Delivery of Comprehensive Health Services in Rural Areas

Because of the poor state of health of residents in sparsely populated areas and because of the unavailability of good health care for these areas, this program could prove to be both significant to the affected population while at the same time demonstrating innovative techniques in the provision of health services which may have national significance. Availability of adequate health services is a key ingredient in spreading economic growth to currently lagging areas.

The Commission recommends the undertaking of a major project designed to demonstrate the delivery of comprehensive health services in a sparsely settled three-State rural area with approximately 25,000 residents. The demonstration would serve this area now being provided inadequate health and medical services in a five-county portion of the New Hampshire-Vermont economic

development district: Orleans, Essex, Caledonia, and Franklin Counties in Vermont; Coos County in New Hampshire; and the Lincoln Plantation in Maine. The demonstration project would involve the establishment and operation of a regional health center to coordinate the provision of health services throughout the area. It would (1) coordinate the health activities of several of the area's major communities to help provide a more efficient and economical distribution of health facilities in the area, (2) assist in the establishment and operation of satellite and mobile clinics in the area's small towns, (3) assist in recruiting professional health manpower and in training para-professional health personnel needed for the area's health facilities, (4) develop and carry on health education and health maintenance programs for the residents of the area, and (5) seek to establish innovative methods of carrying out these activities.

3. Demonstration of a River Basin Approach to Implement Established Water Quality Standards

The continuing decline of New England rivers and the importance of the natural environment to New England's population and industry makes it imperative that a way to efficiently and effectively clean up the currently polluted rivers be found. The Nashua River Project offers an economic opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of attacking river pollution on a coordinated river basin systems approach. The Nashua is a tributary of the Merrimack River. The techniques developed on the Nashua River project can, hopefully, be applied at a future date to the entire Merrimack River System. Therefore, the Commission recommends the undertaking of a programm to demonstrate the feasibility of the use of comprehensive planning and management techniques in attacking the pollution problems of this small but severely polluted river that crosses state lines. Working with regional, State and local agencies involved and communities along the river, the Commission would assist in planning and carrying out a comprehensive pollution abatement program, involving such activities as (1) planning the full-range of abatement activities necessary to meet established water control standards, (2) coordinating the construction and management of needed treatment facilities in order to achieve economies of scale and management, and (3) planning and establishing programs to prevent future pollution.

(4) Establishment of a Regional Program for the Development of Innovative Teacher Training

The impact of teachers on the development of manpower -- New England's key future economic constraint -- and the significant shortage of well-trained teachers combined to make this proposal a top priority item. The Commission recommends the establishment of a regional program for the development of innovative teacher training techniques and improved curricula.

The program would be established at an existing State institution of higher education, but would operate primarily through other State institutions in the regions for the actual testing and evaluation of the experimental program approaches. The program would consist of a coordinated regional effort to: (1) devise new educational structures which make optimum use of professional personnel in varying instructional situations, (2) construct new training curricula which make full use of modern technological facilities (such as computer and television-aided instruction), and (3) reformulate teacher training so that individual teachers are provided with the optimum sequence of educational experiences to help them become more effective teachers. Cost: FY'71 $2 million

5. Establishment of a Regional Technical Education Program to Increase the Supply of Skilled Manpower

High-skilled, well-trained manpower offers New England its major competitive advantage and vocational technical education programs do not currently have adequate resources for innovation, for program development, and for teacher education, this program is being designed to fill that gap.

This proposal has also received solid support from the States. The Commission recommends the establishment of a regional technical education program designed to increase the region's supply of skilled technicians for expanding industries. The program would complement the regions's existing technical vocational educational system by providing advanced post-secondary technical training in high technology skills either currently or expected to be in great demand. Training would be offered in several major fields including: electrical and nonelectrical machinery and transportation equipment. Provision would be made for providing opportunities for disadvantaged students through the program's recruitment and scholarship policies. Cost: FY 1971 $3 million

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS: (MEDIUM PRIORITY)

1. DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL AIRPORT PLAN AND AUTHORIZATION OF INCREASED FEDERAL AID FOR REGIONAL AIRPORTS

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS A FULL SCALE STUDY OF NEW ENGLAND'S FUTURE NEEDS FOR EFFECTIVE INTRAREGIONAL AIR SERVICE, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATING "REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT" AIRPORTS, AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF THOSE AIRPORTS THAT OUGHT TO RECEIVE HIGH PRIORITY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION. THE NEED FOR NAVIGATIONAL AIDS FOR MANY OF NEW ENGLAND'S SMALLER AIRPORTS IS WELL ESTABLISHED AS WELL AS THE NEED FOR REGIONAL AIRPORT FACILITIES PLANNING. UPON APPROVAL OF THE REGIONAL AIRPORT PLAN BY THE COMMISSION, THE PLAN WOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION FOR ITS APPROVAL AS CONSISTENT WITH DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING FOR A NATIONAL AIRPORT SYSTEM. THE COMMISSION ALSO RECOMMENDS THAT INCREASED FEDERAL AID UNDER THE FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED ON AIRPORTS DESIGNATED IN THE REGIONAL AIRPORT PLAN. FY 1971 - $585,000.

2. STUDIES ON ALTERNATIVE EAST-WEST HIGHWAY ROUTES AND A REGIONAL INTERSTATE CONNECTOR SYSTEM

THE DESIRE FOR AN EAST - WEST ROUTE ACROSS NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND IS CLEAR, AS IS THE REQUIREMENT FOR A STUDY WHICH IS MANDATORY IN ORDER TO SEEK THE SUBSTANTIAL FEDERAL HIGHWAY MONEY WHICH WOULD BE REQUIRED. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THE UNDERTAKING OF A PLANNING AND ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY STUDY OF ALTERNATIVE EAST - WEST HIGHWAY ROUTES ACROSS NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND AND A STUDY OF A REGIONAL INTERSTATE CONNECTOR SYSTEM. THE EAST - WEST HIGHWAY STUDY WOULD INCLUDE SURVEYS AND ESTIMATES OF PROJECTED TRAFFIC PATTERNS FOR ONE OR MORE EAST - WEST ROUTES, PRELIMINARY ROUTE SELECTION AND DETERMINATION OF DESIGN, ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS METHODS OF FINANCING THE CONSTRUCTION OF ONE OR MORE HIGHWAYS. THE REGIONAL INTERCONNECTOR ROUTES STUDY WOULD BE DESIGNED TO MAKE MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF THE REGION'S EXISTING INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM, TO DETERMINE THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS OF NEEDED ROUTES, AND TO ANALYZE VARIOUS METHODS OF FINANCING THE SYSTEM.

3. RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION CONCERNING OCEAN DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

NEW ENGLAND'S COASTAL COMMUNITIES ARE PARTICULARLY PLAGUED WITH THE PROBLEMS OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL. RECENT RESEARCH INDICATES THAT OCEAN DISPOSAL MAY BE AN ANSWER TO THIS PROBLEM. THE REGION HAS SUBSTANTIAL OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH CAPABILITY. THE COMMISSION SUGGESTS THE UNDERTAKING OF A MAJOR RESEARCH PROGRAM TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF THE OCEAN DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES IN THE

region's coastal areas. Research projects would be carried on in the following areas: (1) the development of new institutional techniques for joint action by coastal communities, (2) the potential for air, water, and marine life pollution of recent technological innovations in the field of ocean disposal of wastes, and (3) surveys of coastal areas most suitable for ocean disposal of wastes. The Commission would disseminate the results of its research to coastal communities and provide technical assistance to communities in developing effective disposal programs.

4. Assistance to Communities for the Joint Disposal of Solid Wastes

Because of independent and technologically out-dated waste disposal facilities; because of the health, scenic, and general nuisance problems associated with these facilities; and because of dwindling land availability in Southern New England, this program is important. The Commission recommends a program of joint efforts of New England communities which cooperate in the disposal of solid wastes. Grants would be made to two or more communities to support activities designed to demonstrate new institutional or technological techniques for the joint disposal of solid wastes. Activities to be financed would include such actions as the establishment of central dumping and processing sites and intermediate collection and transfer stations, and the use of such new approaches as compaction or high temperature incineration of bulk wastes.

5. Planning for the Development of New Towns

This proposal offers an opportunity to invest in an idea which may prove to be of considerable significance in the near future. The development of the boundaries of Route 495 is a clear example of where community planning would offer dividends. The Commission suggests the undertaking of a major planning effort for the development of new towns in the New England region. The Commission would conduct general surveys of approximately 20-25 broad geographic areas where new town development is expected to occur or would be desirable from a State or regional standpoint, and make detailed analyses of 6-12 potentially significant new town sites. These sites would receive intensive study and full-scale analysis of such matters as the housing, educational, medical, and other public facilities required for development, peculiar site planning and land assembly problems and general attraction to specific industrial and commercial interests. In addition,

THE COMMISSION WOULD WORK CLOSELY WITH APPROPRIATE STATE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR NEW TOWN PLANNING TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL DEVELOPERS AND INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FIRMS THAT MIGHT LOCATE IN THE NEW TOWNS, AND MAKE SPECIFIC STUDIES OF THE NEEDS OF PRIVATE DEVELOPERS IDENTIFIED BY THE STATES AND THE PUBLIC ACTIONS NEEDED TO ENABLE PRIVATE DEVELOPERS TO CARRY OUT NEW TOWN PROJECTS.

6. Training for Local Government Officials

THE PROPORTIONATELY LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL COMMUNITIES IN NEW ENGLAND AND THE INDEPENDENT NATURE OF THESE COMMUNITIES PLACES LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT POSITION WITH RESPECT TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION. THE COMMISSION WOULD CONDUCT CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS FOR APPROXIMATELY 1200 OF THE REGION'S CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF CITIES AND TOWNS, SELECTMEN AND COUNCIL MEMBERS, PLANNING OFFICIALS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE PERSONS IN THE REGION. THE PURPOSE OF THE CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS WOULD BE TO DEVELOP CAPABILITIES FOR THE EFFECTIVE USE OF PLANNING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TO ENHANCE CAPABILITIES FOR RELATING COMMUNITY PLANS TO THOSE OF NEIGHBORING CITIES AND TOWNS, THE STATE, AND REGIONAL BODIES. SPECIAL TRAINING WOULD BE GIVEN IN SUCH MATTERS AS THE USE OF PPBS (PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, BUDGETING SYSTEMS) TECHNIQUES, AND THE USE OF ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS AND SOCIAL DATA.

7. Job Development Assistance to New England Model City Programs

THE DEVELOPMENT OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW ENGLAND'S UNDEREMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED CITY DWELLERS FORMS THE BASIS FOR THIS PROPOSAL. THE NEED TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED IS CLEARLY EVIDENT AND VERY SIGNIFICANT FOR NEW ENGLAND. THE COMMISSION SUGGESTS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NONPROFIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION TO ASSIST IN DEVELOPING JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS OF THE REGION'S MODEL CITY NEIGHBORHOODS. THE CORPORATION WHICH WOULD CONSIST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPRESENTATIVES WOULD UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ACTIVITIES IN THE MODEL NEIGHBORHOODS: (1) PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF GRANTS OR LOW-INTEREST LOANS TO RESIDENTS OF MODEL CITY NEIGHBORHOODS TO PLAN AND CARRY OUT INDUSTRIAL OR COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE JOB OPPORTUNITIES TO LOW-INCOME RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD, (2) PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO MODEL CITY NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING GROUPS TO PLAN AND CARRY OUT SUCH PROJECTS, AND (3) PROVIDE PLANNING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FIRMS WILLING TO UNDERTAKE SUCH PROJECTS IN MODEL CITY NEIGHBORHOODS. THE APPROVAL OF THE

GOVERNOR AND THE STATE AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH MODEL CITIES WOULD BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE PROGRAM COULD BE DEVELOPED IN ANY AREA.

8. Regional Dental Health Training Program

NEW ENGLAND SUFFERS FROM A SEVERE SHORTAGE OF DENTISTS. TO OVER COME THIS DEFICIENCY, A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BETWEEN THE REGIONAL DENTAL TRAINING FACILITIES HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN. THE PROGRAM IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING DEFINED BY AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE COMMISSION.

9. Open Space and Historic Preservation

THE NEED TO PRESERVE THE REGION'S OPEN SPACE IS SELF EVIDENT. BOTH THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF THE MATERIAL AVAILABLE THROUGH ALREADY EXISTING AGENCIES IS EXCELLENT. A CLEARING HOUSE FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ALREADY EXISTING AGENCIES WOULD PROVIDE A SERVICE BENEFICIAL TO ALL OF THESE AGENCIES. THIS CLEARING HOUSE COULD PUBLISH AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ON THE NEED FOR CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE REGION'S OPEN LAND AND HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES.

Description of Programs: (Low Priority)

1. Demonstration of Interstate Rail Commuter Service

This demonstration project, centered in Boston, is designed to meet a significant need. The project would eventually lead to the establishment of regular rail commuter service between Boston and cities and towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine. The Commission would provide capital necessary to purchase needed rolling stock, upgrade roadbeds, provide improved station facilities and develop coordinated management for interstate commuter rail operations. The program would be carried out by some existing agency. There may well be considerable implementation difficulties with a project of this nature and its relationship to balanced economic growth is uncertain.

2. Grant Assistance for Rural Water Distribution and and Sewer Systems

This proposal would authorize the Commission to offer grants to selected growth centers and satellite communities. It could play an important role in furthering New England's balanced economic growth. Because of the high cost of this type of grant assistance and because four Federal agencies are currently engaged in this type of activity, it is assigned a low priority. A new program of additional grant assistance to public bodies and non-profit organizations for the construction of rural community water distribution and sewer systems in the region's rural areas would benefit the whole region. This proposal would authorize increasing the Federal share of grant assistance for sewer and water facilities in order to bring the cost of the facilities within reach of the community's resources. Only rural communities designated as economic growth centers by the States would be eligible for such grant assistance.

3. Establishment of a New England Regional Arts Council

This proposal has strong support from the State Arts Council and also from the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. Its somewhat questionable economic impact relegates it to a low priority position. The Commission suggests the establishment of a regional arts council to encourage and assist in fostering the region's cultural activities. The council would carry on the following activities: (1) provide technical assistance to local organizations in such fields as art exhibition and

DISPLAY TECHNIQUES, GRAPHIC DESIGN, CHOREOGRAPHY, ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS, AND ORCHESTRA MANAGEMENT, (2) UNDERTAKE COMMON PROMOTIONAL SERVICES FOR IMPORTANT REGIONAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS THE PROMOTION OF EXHIBITS OF NEW ENGLAND'S HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE AND THE PREPARATION OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS PROMOTING CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION, (3) DEVELOP COOPERATIVE EXCHANGES OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AMONG THE STATES IN ORDER TO HELP SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AS THE STATE OF MAINE TOURING THEATRE AND THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA TO SERVE THE ENTIRE REGION, (4) CONDUCT STUDIES AND RESEARCH ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE ARTS IN THE REGION, AND (5) ACT AS A CLEARINGHOUSE FOR INFORMATION ON THE REGION'S CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

4. Management Assistance to Preserve and Improve Family Farms

THIS PROPOSAL COULD ASSIST IN THE PRESERVATION OF FAMILY FARMS IN NEW ENGLAND, BOTH AS A CULTURAL AND A RECREATIONAL RESOURCE. BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT, IT IS ASSIGNED A LOW PRIORITY. THE COMMISSION SUGGESTS THAT THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDERTAKE A TWO-PART PROGRAM DESIGNED TO HELP PRESERVE AND IMPROVE THE REGION'S SMALL FAMILY FARMS. FIRST, THE SECRETARY WOULD BE AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE MATCHING GRANTS TO STATES TO ESTABLISH AND OPERATE A COUNSELING AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR LOW-INCOME FARM FAMILIES. SECOND, THE SECRETARY WOULD BE AUTHORIZED TO ENTER INTO LONG-TERM AGREEMENTS WITH INDIVIDUALS TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR (1) LAND STABILIZATION, EROSION, AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, (2) RECLAMATION THROUGH CHANGES IN LAND USE, (3) DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOIL, WATER, WOODLAND, WILDLIFE, AND RECREATION RESOURCES, AND (4) CONVERSION OF FARMLAND TO RECREATION AND FORESTRY ENTERPRISES. THESE AGREEMENTS WOULD BE BASED ON PLANS OUTLINING SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE FARM OWNER AND THE AMOUNTS AND TYPES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BE PROVIDED. MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE WOULD BE PROVIDED TO INDIVIDUALS LOCATED IN AREAS IDENTIFIED BY THE STATES AS IN NEED OF SUCH ASSISTANCE.

5. Regional Plan for Arterial Highways

THIS STUDY WOULD BE DESIGNED TO MEET THE GENERAL ARTERIAL NEEDS OF THE REGION. ALTHOUGH SUCH A STUDY IS NEEDED IN MOST OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, THE PLANS WOULD MORE THAN LIKELY BE DEVELOPED EVEN THOUGH THE PROPOSAL WAS NOT APPROVED. THIS HAS THEREFORE BEEN ASSIGNED A LOW PRIORITY.

Project not included in Legislative Package

1. Financing the High Speed Train

The Cost of financing the high speed train from Boston to New York, approximately $200 million, has made it necessary to consider this program separately. A study is now being conducted by Geo-Transport to determine the routes, financing, and feasibility of the train. This proposal would allow the Secretary of Transportation to guarantee obligations issued by private investors in order to help finance the development and initiation of high speed rail service between the two cities. Prior to making any commitment to guarantee obligations, the Secretary would be required to determine if (1) the proposed Boston-New York high speed rail service was economically and technologically feasible, (2) the proposed plan for the service is a practicable one and can be carried out expeditiously, and (3) the States involved in carrying out the public actions required by the plan have approved the plan and certified that it is consistent with existing comprehensive transportation policies.

IV. NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

THE BUDGET

IV. THE COMMISSION'S BUDGET

Section 505(c) of Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 authorized the appropriation of $15 million for each of five fiscal years, beginning July 1, 1965 (Federal FY 1966) and ending June 30, 1970 (Federal FY 1970), to finance the necessary administrative expenses and the research and planning programs of the regional commissions designated under the Act. In addition, Section 509(d) of the Act authorized the appropriation of $5 million in Federal FY 1968 and $10 million in Federal FY 1969 to each regional commission to carry out supplemental grant programs.

Bills currently before the United States House of Representatives and the Senate provide for an extension of the Commission beyond Federal FY 1970. The new appropriations act, when passed, will probably provide the Commission with both more funds and, hopefully, more latitude in their use.

Since its beginning, the New England Regional Commission has received some $8,320,000 in Federal funds (Federal FY 1967 - 1969). Another $5,000,000 has been budgeted for Federal FY 1970, and it is anticiapted that the appropriation for Federal FY 1971 will exceed $20 million.

(1) Administrative Expenses.*

Under the provisions of the Public Works Act, the

*SEE TABLE I.

Federal share of the Commission's Administrative expenses, after the second full fiscal year following the date of the establishment of a regional commission, can not exceed 50 percent of such expenses. Therefore, as of July 1, 1969, the six New England States began paying half of the Commission's administrative expense budget. Since the Commission's Fiscal Year 1969* began on May 1, 1969 and runs through April 30, 1970, the States were asked to contribute $250,000 or 5/12 of the total administrative budget of $600,000 for this year. Massachusetts pays 21.5 percent of the total State share, as determined by the same formula which determines the allocation of supplemental grant funds (See page 37).

(2) Benefits to Massachusetts.

In return for this investment, Massachusetts will receive, and has received in the past, a considerably greater sum of money from the Commission. The Commonwealth's major sources of Commission funds are summarized below:

(a) State Research Program

$20,000 to analyze the State's sectoral economies

* There is a problem concerning fiscal years and NERC. Due to difficulties when the Commission was formed, it was unable to coordinate its fiscal year arrangements with the Federal Government's. Therefore, NERC has been "behind" the Federal Government. Thus, during a given calendar year (say 1968), in May of that year NERC begins its fiscal year 1968. In July, however, the Federal Government (and Massachusetts) begins its fiscal year 1969. This confusing situation has caused problems in the past; for the purposes of this report and in the interest of consistency, all references to fiscal years in this section refer to Federal and State fiscal years (which coincide), and not to NERC's (which is 14 months behind).

$30,000 FOR AN ANALYSIS OF NEEDED TOURIST DEVELOPMENT IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

(B) SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT PROGRAM*

FY	1968	$420,000
FY	1969	$444,520
FY	1970	$387,000
		$1,251,520

IN FY 1968, NEW BEDFORD AND GLOUCESTER EACH RECEIVED $210,000 IN SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT FUNDS, WHICH ARE USED TO REDUCE THE STATE OR LOCAL SHARE OF A FEDERALLY FUNDED PROJECT.

IN FY 1969, $440,000 IN SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT FUNDS WERE ALLOCATED TO THE BERKSHIRE COMMUNITY COLLEGE TO HELP FUND TWO SEPARATE PROJECTS.

IN FY 1970, SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT FUNDS WILL BE ALLOCATED TO SEVERAL PROJECTS LOCATED IN AREAS AROUND THE STATE. A NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FOR THESE FUNDS, AND ARE PRESENTLY UNDER REVIEW.

(C) PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING**

FY	1968	$47,593
FY	1969	$67,593
FY	1970	$68,805
		$183,391

IN FY 1968, EFFORTS INCLUDED THE PUBLICATION OF FIVE REPORTS FOR MASSACHUSETTS WHICH PROVIDED MUCH OF THE BASIC BACKGROUND FOR THE FINAL REPORT.

IN FY 1969, THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN FOR MASSACHUSETTS WAS COMPLETED AND SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION IN DRAFT FORM IN JUNE. $15,000 OF THESE FUNDS WERE ALLOCATED TO THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION, AND A SEPARATE PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLAN FOR BERKSHIRE COUNTY WAS PREPARED.

IN FY 1970 THE STATISTICAL DATA IN THE PUBLIC

* SEE TABLE II.
** SEE TABLE III.

Investment Plan will be updated, and the other areas of the report will be expanded and refined.

(d) Regional Research and Demonstration Projects*

Although every regional and demonstration project conducted by the New England Regional Commission is designed to benefit the Region as a whole, many projects will necessarily, either because of locational or other factors, benefit some States more than others. Therefore, whereas Massachusetts stands to gain from all the projects conducted throughout the region, the following programs will have the greatest direct impact upon the Commonwealth.

(i) Regional Demonstration Projects

$3,500 Nichols College, Dudley, Massachusetts
Secondary Road System Study

$35,000 Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, Boston
Regional Health Manpower Demonstration

(ii) Legislative Programs - FY 1971**

$10,000,000 Boston - New York High Speed Train
Development Financing Guarantee

Nashua River Basin
Pollution Control Program

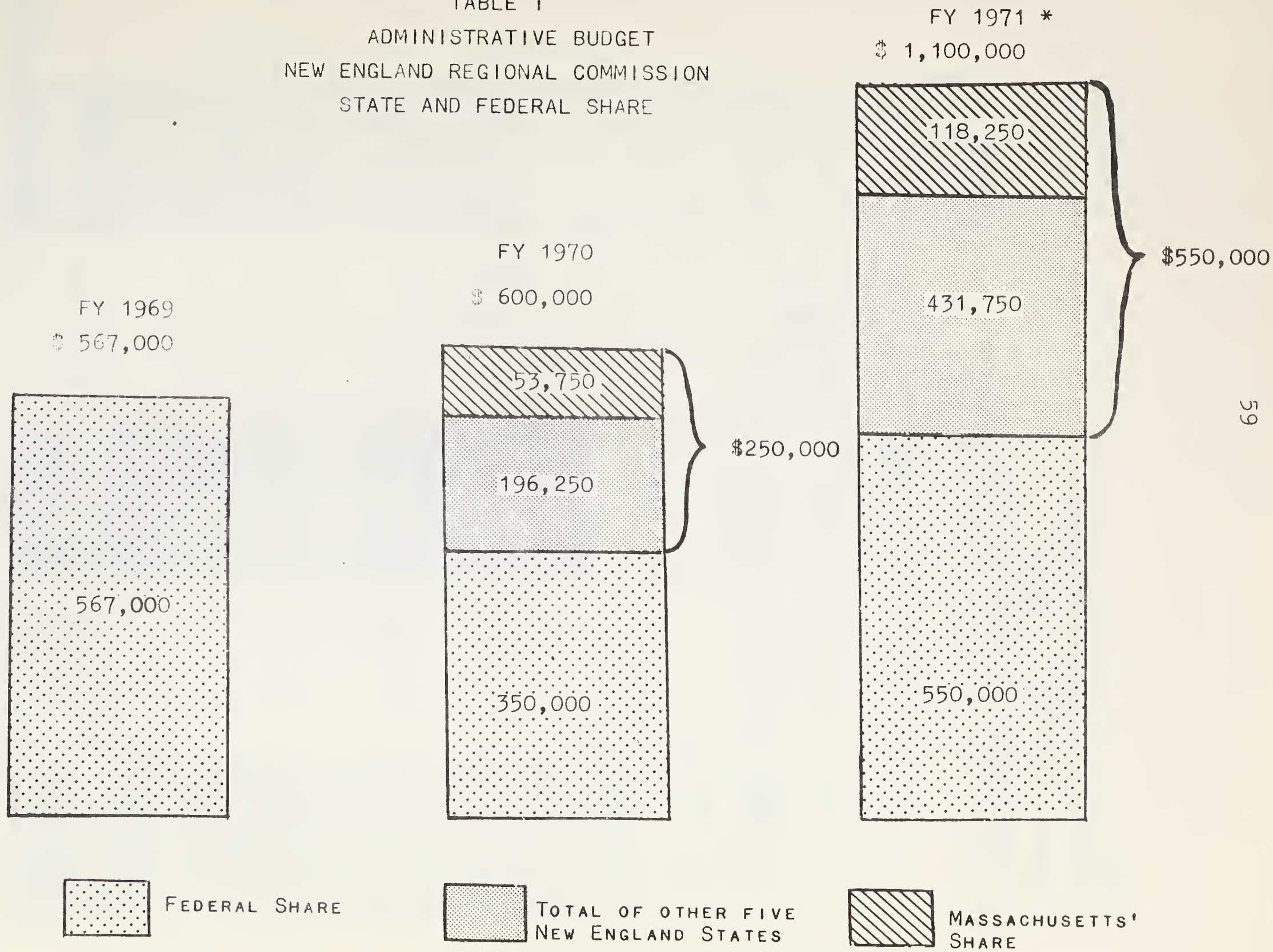
* SEE TABLE IV.
** Only a few of the FY 1971 programs have been developed to date. Additional programs will be added to this list over the next year.

TABLE I

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

STATE AND FEDERAL SHARE



* Projected

TABLE II

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

(As compared to the Massachusetts Contribution to Administrative Expenses)

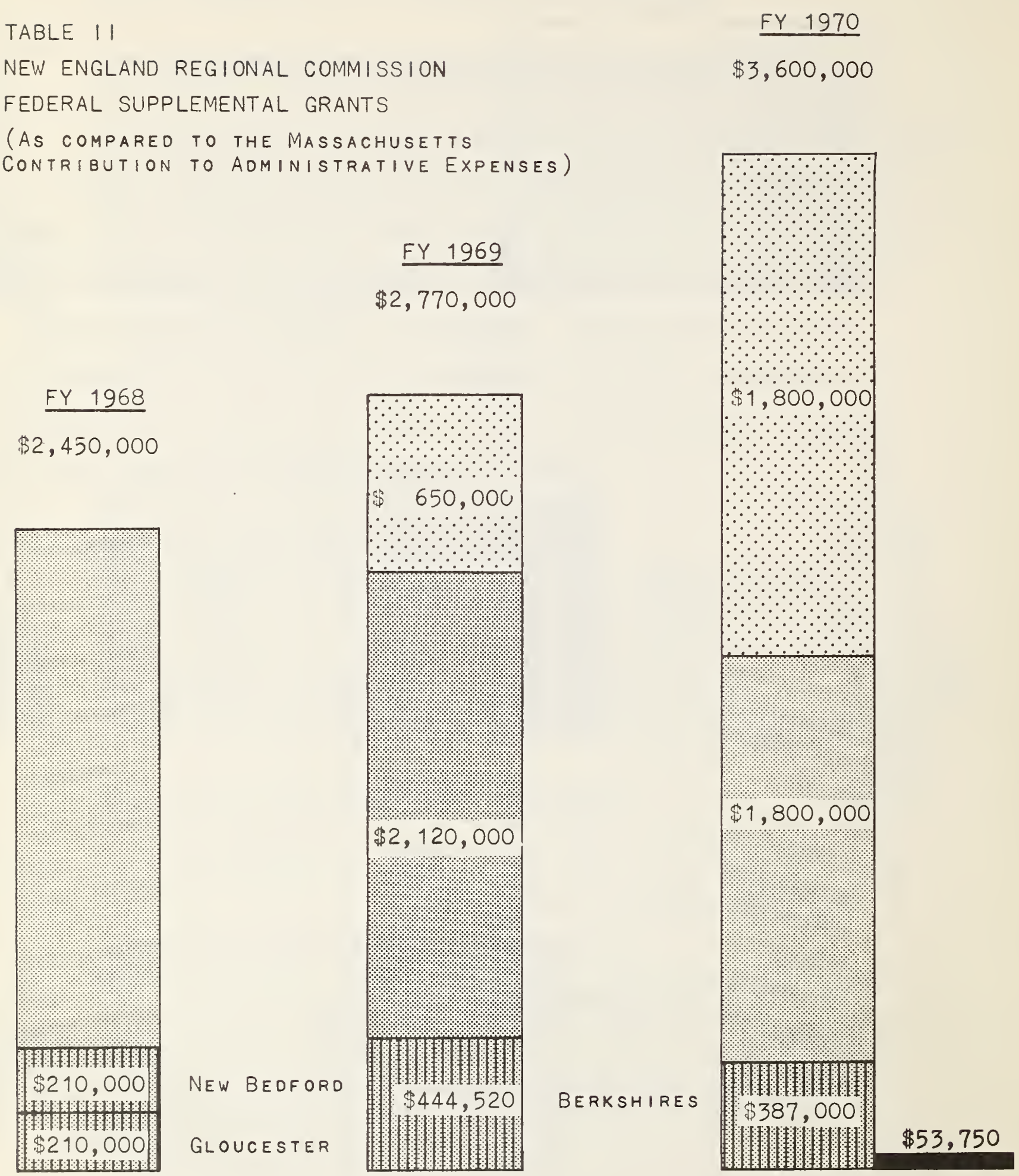


TABLE III

MASSACHUSETTS

NERC STAFF BUDGET, PUBLIC INVESTMENT PLANNING

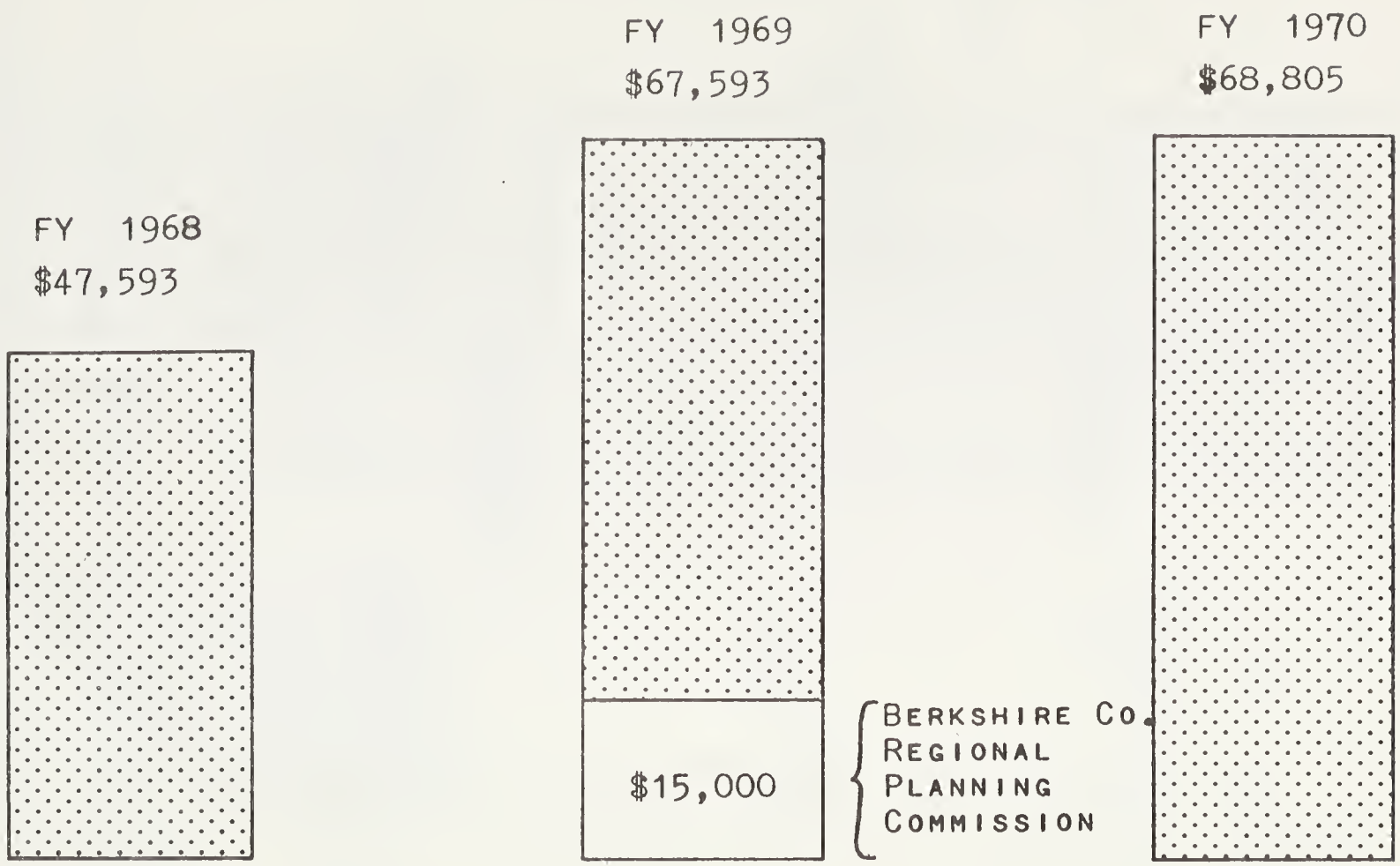
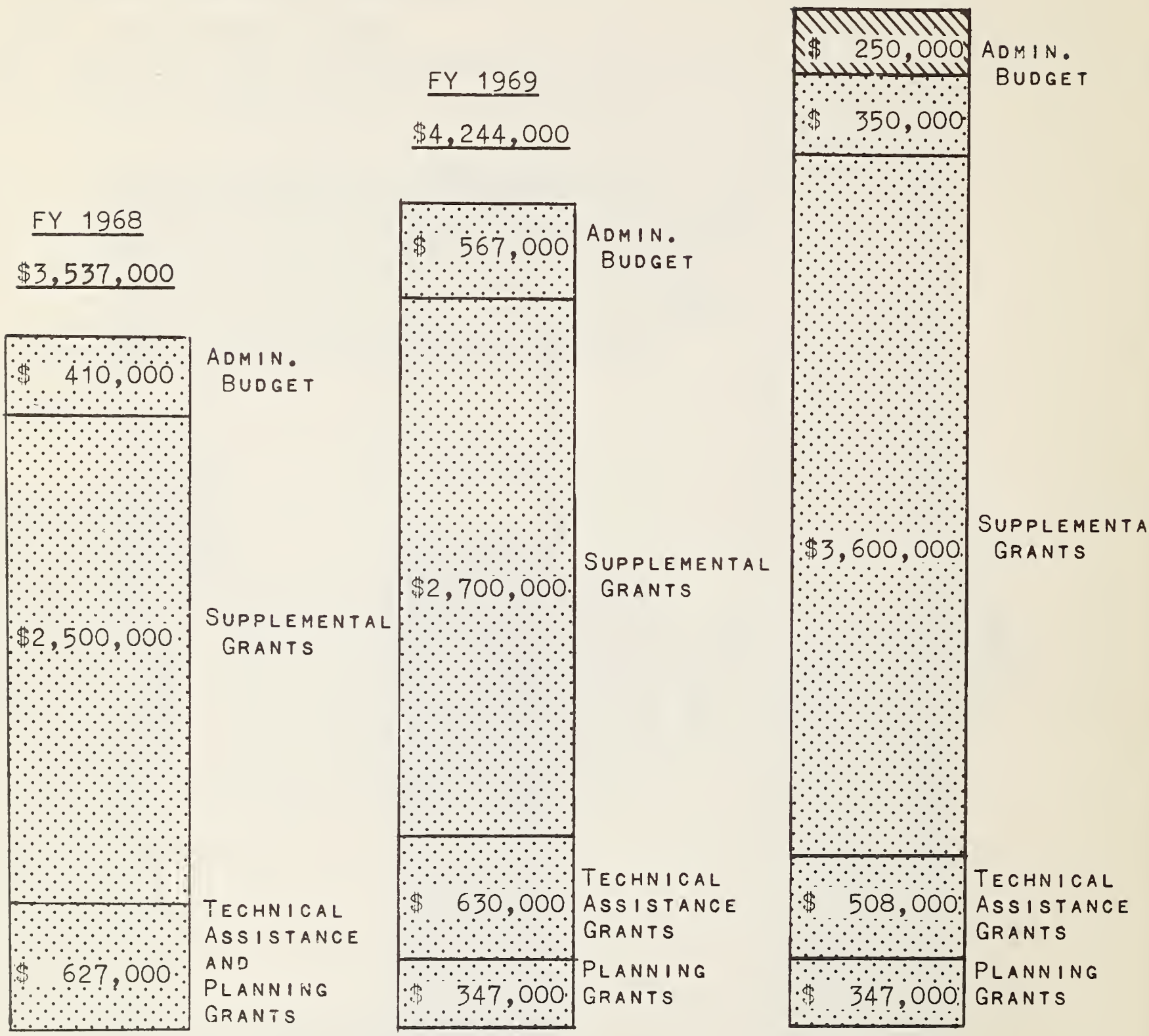


TABLE IV

FEDERAL AND STATE ASSISTANCE

TO THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

STAFF, OPERATING, AND RESEARCH BUDGET**



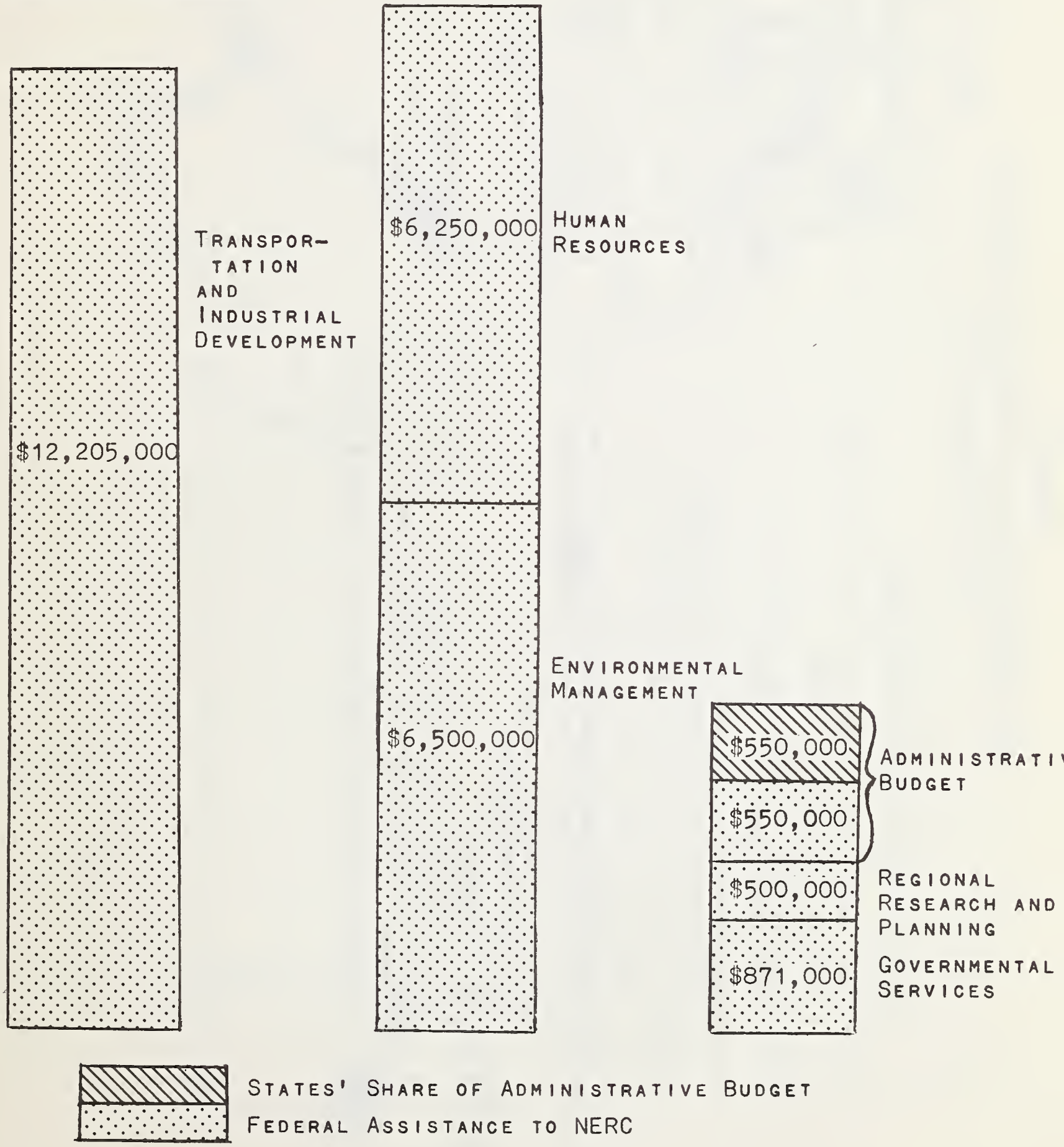
**THE FIGURES ON THIS CHART ARE ACCURATE INSOFAR AS THEY REFLECT THE REALITIES OF THE SITUATION FROM MASSACHUSETTS' PERSPECTIVE. DUE TO FISCAL YEAR DESIGNATION PROBLEMS AND OVERLAPS (SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGE 56), THEY MAY NOT JIBE COMPLETELY WITH BREAKDOWNS FURNISHED BY NERC.

TABLE IV (CONT.)

FEDERAL AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION

STAFF, OPERATING, AND RESEARCH BUDGET**

FY 1971



APPENDIX I

NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION PROJECTS

WITHIN MASSACHUSETTS

I. Projects Completed or in Process

Berkshire County Regional Planning Commission
Public Assistance Grant

Berkshire Community College, Pittsfield
Education Computer Center

Berkshire Community College, Pittsfield
Outdoor Vocational Education Center

Nichols College, Dudley, Massachusetts
Secondary Road System Study

Lemuel Shattuck Hospital, Boston
Regional Health Manpower Demonstration

City of New Bedford
Harbor Development

City of Gloucester
Water Facilities Construction

Massachusetts Department of Commerce and Development
Tourist Facility and Sectoral Economy Study

II. Potential Programs

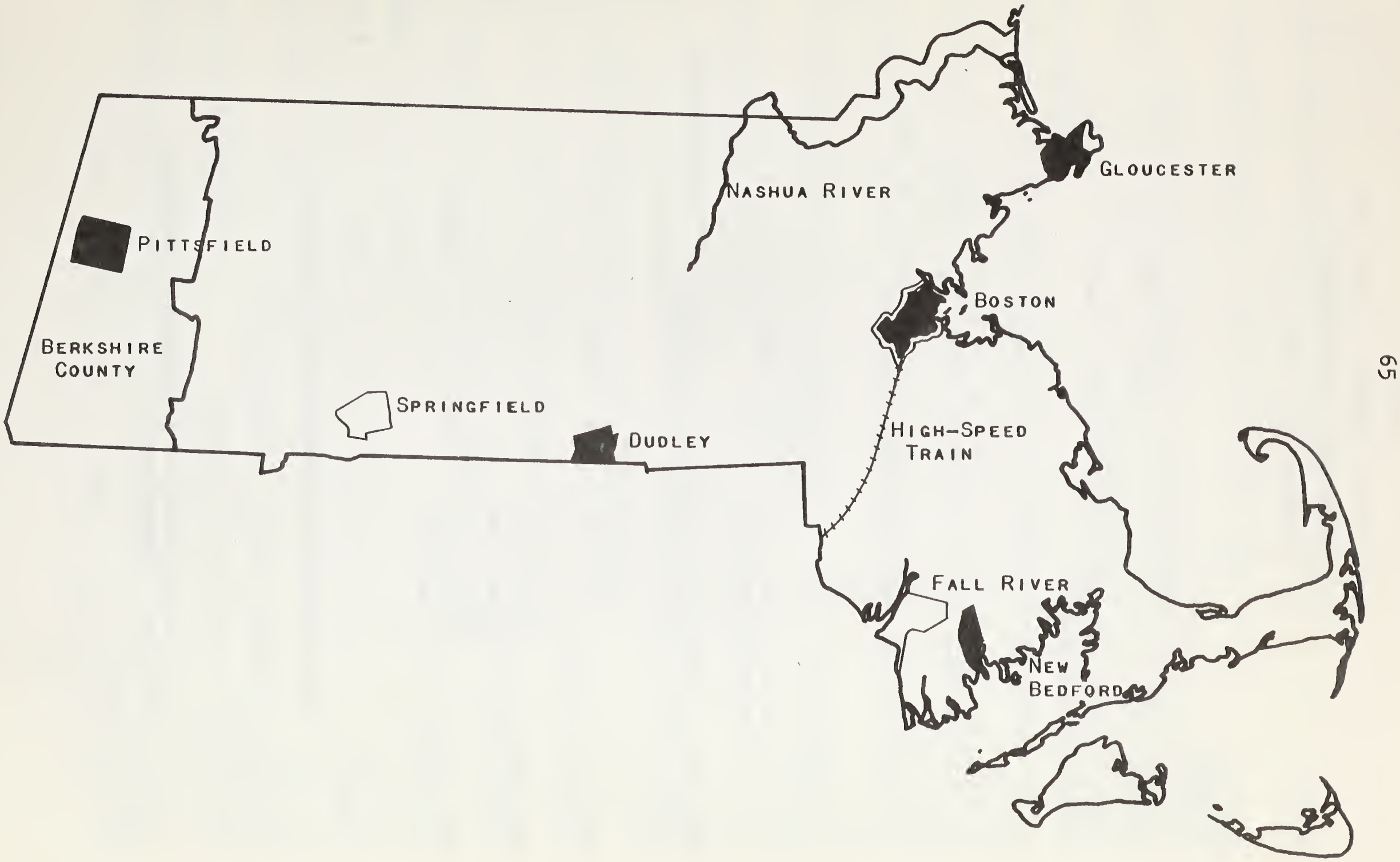
City of Fall River
Industrial Park Facility Development

City of Boston
Poverty Program Facility Construction

Springfield Technical Community College
Educational Computer Center

Boston-New York High Speed Train
Development Financing Guarantee

Nashua River Basin
Pollution Control Program


PITTSFIELD
BERKSHIRE COUNTY
SPRINGFIELD
DUDLEY
NASHUA RIVER
GLOUCESTER
BOSTON
HIGH-SPEED TRAIN
FALL RIVER
NEW BEDFORD

APPENDIX II
NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL COMMISSION
EXPENDITURES AND PROPOSALS
THROUGH JUNE 1969 **

HOUSING	
VERMONT, DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, NON-PROFIT RURAL HOUSING CORPORATION.	$ 40,000
RHODE ISLAND, DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, NON-PROFIT HOUSING CORPORATION (URBAN).	65,000
MAINE, DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, COLD WEATHER CONSTRUCTION.	15,000
HOUSING ACTIVITIRS TO BE FUNDED BY FY 1969 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS.	68,200
CONNECTICUT, DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, EVALUATION OF LOW-COST HOUSING CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES.	5,000
	$ 193,200
TRANSPORTATION	
NEW HAMPSHIRE, IMPACT OF SEASONAL TOURIST TRAFFIC ON STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM **	22,500
REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION NEEDS -- IDENTIFICATION OF REGION'S SHORT AND LONG RANGE TRANSPORTATION NEEDS.	75,000
HIGH SPEED RAIL TRANSPORT STUDY	39,000
MAINE, CONVERSION OF PART DOW AIR FORCE BASE INTO A CIVILIAN AIRPORT FACILITY.	425,000
MASSACHUSETTS, ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITY OF NEW BEDFORD HARBOR. **	210,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE, IMPROVEMENT OF WHITEFIELD AIRPORT, WHITEFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.	63,834
	$ 835,334
HEALTH	
REGIONAL HEALTH MANPOWER DEMONSTRATION PROJECT **	35,000
TRI-STATE REGIONAL MEDICAL PROGRAM STUDY	6,000
CONNECTICUT VALLEY HEALTH COMPACT	35,000
CONNECTICUT, CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION OF BRISTOL HOSPITAL, BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.	417,000

** INDICATES PROGRAMS LISTED IN MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY.

New Hampshire, construction of regional hospital, Colebrook, New Hampshire.	282,000
Vermont, construction of regional hospital in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.	400,000
Regional Vital Health Statistics	15,000
Regional Health Information Center	35,000
Natural Resources	$ 1,225,000
Massachusetts, assessment of needed tourist development facilities.	30,000
New Hampshire, impact of seasonal tourist traffic on state highway system. **	22,500
New Hampshire, impact of rooms and meals tax on development of tourist industry.	6,000
Protection and Development of Recreational -- examination of region's recreational resources	21,666
Developing Marine Industries -- identification of past, present, and potential impact of the full spectrum of marine industries on the region's economy.	21,668
State of Maine, Machiasport benefits. **	10,000
Massachusetts, development of City of New Bedford, Massachusetts harbor. **	210,000
Water Treatment and Distribution System, St. Albans, Vermont.	385,000
Construction of Jackson Esturine Laboratory, Durham, New Hampshire	236,000
Regional Aquaculture Effort	25,000
Study of methods of reducing electric power rates. **	190,000
Construction of University of Connecticut Institute of Materials Science Building.	847,000
	$ 1,604,834
Industrial Development	
Expanding the Region's Foreign Trade -- evaluation of foreign trade trends and the national economy as they affect the region's economy.	25,000

Vermont, Development of Economic Model of State of Vermont	8,000
Massachusetts, Sectoral Economic Analysis	20,000
Study of Methods of Reducing Region's Electric Power Rates.	190,000
Development of Comprehensive Analysis of the Performance of the New England Economy.	95,000
Assessment of the Region's Present Urbanization Patterns and Trends in Urban Growth.	25,000
Development of Information on Oil Economics and Oil Imports. **	10,000
Expansion of Region's Economic Data Base.	25,000
	$ 388,000

Public Service

Education for the Public Service -- Evaluation of ways to prepare college graduates for state service.	40,000
State Public Investment Planning	931,000
Maine, Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute, construction and equipment, Waste Treatment Plant Operators Training School	25,000
Public Service College Facility Intern Program **	20,000
	$ 1,016,000

Education and Manpower Development

Connecticut, Demonstration Project, training of disadvantaged youth.	42,250
Rhode Island, Demonstration Project, training of disadvantaged youth.	37,750
Vermont, study of development of a technical college in the Burlington, Vermont area.	15,750
Vermont, study of occupational make-up of state's employment.	15,000
Maine, projection of occupational skill and training requirements, 1970-1975.	25,247

Human Resources, Key to Regional Growth -- study designed to provide basis for maximization of region's investment in education and training facilities.	21,666
Regional Health Manpower Demonstration Project, Boston, Massachusetts **	35,000
Education for the Public Service -- evaluation of ways to prepare college graduates for state service.	40,000
Rhode Island, construction of regional public library for Blackstone Valley Area.	411,561
Eastern Regional Conference on Science and Technology	4,000
Public Service College Faculty Intern Program **	20,000
Regional Vocational Education Project in Northern New England	100,000
Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, Professional Studies Center, construction and equipment.	125,000
Maine, Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute, Waste Treatment Plant Operator's Training School, construction and equipment. **	25,000
Rhode Island, provision of vocational education equipment, Rhode Island Department of Education.	101,820
Massachusetts, equipment of educational computer center, Berkshire Community College.	186,560
New Hampshire, equipment of vocational education high school, Berlin, New Hampshire.	30,000
	$ 1,139,604
Environmental Management	
New Hampshire, reduction of algae pollution, Kezar Lake.	6,500
Pollution Control and Management -- analysis of the region's pollution problems.	70,000
Massachusetts, construction of water treatment facilities, Gloucester, Massachusetts	210,000
Maine, construction of sewer interceptor line, Augusta, Maine sanitary district	250,000
Maine, construction of sewer collection system, City of Calais	82,500

Rhode Island, construction of facilities, Blackstone Valley Sewer District Commission.	190,060
	$ 809,060

** Indicates programs listed in more than one category.

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